

MEMBER'S INDIVIDUAL VOTING RECORD—92D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION—Continued  
HON. BILL FRENZEL

Roll No.	Date	Page in daily record	Description	Member's response	Roll No.	Date	Page in daily record	Description	Member's response
205	do.	H 5681	H.R. 15417 (on amendment)	Nay.	213	June 21, 1972	H 5864	do.	Present.
206	do.	H 5693	do.	Not voting.	214	do.	H 5876	H. Res. 996 (on previous question)	Yea.
207	do.	H 5712	H.R. 15417 (motion to recommit)	Do.	215	do.	H 5881	Call in committee	Present.
208	do.	H 5713	H.R. 15417 (on passage)	NVF. <sup>2</sup>	216	do.	H 5883	do.	Do.
209	June 19, 1972	H 5743	Call of the House	Present.	217	June 21, 1972	H 5884	do.	Do.
210	do.	H 5752	H.R. 13694 (motion to suspend)	Yea.	218	June 22, 1972	H 5986	Call of the House	Do.
211	do.	H 5767	S. 3343 (motion to suspend)	Do.	219	do.	H 5987	H.R. 14370 (motion to recommit)	Nay.
212	June 20, 1972	H 5782	Call of the House	Absent.	220	do.	H 5988	H.R. 14370 (on passage)	Yea.

<sup>1</sup> Indicates recorded teller vote.

<sup>2</sup> NVF—Present not voting (paired for).

# THAI DRUG HOAX: ARE WE BEING TAKEN FOR A RIDE?

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 1, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the flood of heroin from Southeast Asia continues to endanger the life of every American. At a time when there are an estimated 560,000 addicts in this country, I fail to understand how the administration can refuse to carry out the mandate of Congress and to cut off foreign assistance to those nations which are partners in the drug trade.

Section 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, signed into law earlier this year, requires the President to suspend economic and military assistance to any country when the President determines that the government involved has failed to take adequate steps to stop the production, processing, and trafficking of narcotics. Related provisions in the laws authorizing U.S. contributions to the International Development Association, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank—provisions which I authored—require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct our executive directors of these organizations to vote against any loan for a country when the President has made such a determination of noncooperation in the fight against drugs.

Despite the clear language of these laws, the President has not taken his responsibility seriously enough to cut off funds to such nations. In fact, the administration has allowed itself to be duped by public relations stunts into thinking that, all of a sudden, corrupt governments, which have long prospered because of opium traffic, have turned around 180 degrees.

Columnist Jack Anderson has reported how the Thai Government, hoping to put a lid on angry American public opinion, set out to purchase opium from the KMT forces still in Thailand in order to "prove" that it is cracking down on the opium trade. The Thai Government did in fact buy what it thought to be 26 tons of opium, but what was in reality only 5 tons of opium and 21 tons of fodder and chemicals. As Anderson wrote:

Either through corruption or stupidity, the Thai officials failed to test the huge mounds of "opium" for purity.

with gasoline and put it to the torch. Only as the smell of burning molasses wafted through Chiang Mai did the Thais suspect they had been had. Then, it was too late to do anything but cover up their goof.

That Bangkok propaganda campaign was successful and America's mass media graphically described the burning of the filler materials, however. In fact, it was not until early this summer that American agencies first learned of the deception.

Our country is still being taken for a ride by the Thai Government and American economic and military assistance continues to flow unhampered to Bangkok.

## BUN BENTON BRAY RETIRES AFTER 30 YEARS

## HON. DAVID N. HENDERSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 1, 1972

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bun Benton Bray, staff director of the Subcommittee on Manpower and Civil Service since its formation in 1957 is retiring from Federal service after 30 years.

Mr. Bray, who came to be known to Federal employees all over the world as "Mr. Manpower," originally came to the subcommittee because of his background in personnel work in the Navy Department, and it was assumed that a good percentage of the work of the subcommittee would involve oversight in the field of personnel practices and procedures in the Department of Defense since it is by far the largest employer of civil personnel in the Federal establishment.

Not content to sit in an office and accept reports on blind faith, Bray traveled all over the world and made on-the-scene investigations, talking with both rank and file employees and management at the ground level.

As a result of his personal investigations and staff-instigated studies, we have been able to bring about some substantial changes in both local and national manpower policies and procedures.

Bray's background as a World War II naval officer and high-level civilian official in the Navy Department did not make of him a promanagement figure, but he has been expected, but

instead he came to be known as an ombudsman for the rank and file.

Although he often clashed with both military and civilian brass in the Pentagon, he was highly respected there and achieved a reputation for toughness and fairness.

He has left a personal imprint on civilian manpower in the Federal service which can be matched by few, if any, public officials in either the executive or legislative branch of the Government. Naval officer, civil service employee, and legislative committee staffer, Bun Bray did an outstanding job and his absence from the active scene will be keenly felt.

## THE GREEK CONTRIBUTION

## HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, August 1, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, July marked the golden anniversary of the founding of the Order of Ahepa in this Nation. This fraternal organization for the American Greek community has performed outstandingly on behalf of its members and the Nation during the past half century. A broad range of accomplishments may be listed to its credit.

It is worth noting, however, that rather than just list its accomplishments, we should place this organization in context within the American frame of reference. Here is an organization that is uniquely American while remaining very much a representative organ of what began as an immigrant community. All the ethnic communities have responded to the American challenge by bringing forth such organizations.

Few, however, have met with the success encountered by the Order of Ahepa. Over its long and illustrious history, it has not only fostered understanding of and loyalty for America, but has also made clear to its members what American citizenship really means.

Without such organizations, the transition from immigrant to American citizen would have been much more difficult, both for the individual and for the Nation.

Such an organization deserves recognition nationally for its worth and compassion as well. For previous crises have witnessed that compassion for those in

Drug